TOP SECRET





Mandatory Review
Case # NLJO9-63 ISCAP Appeal
Document # 27

30 December 1965 SC No. 10528/65 Copy No.

93

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

THE SS-12

Declassified Under Authority of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel, E.O. 13526, sec. 5.3(b)(3)

ISCAP Appeal No. 2012-023, document 3

Declassification Date: July 26, 2021

Office of Current Intelligence

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CODE WORD MATERIAL

TOP SECRET

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification This document contains classified information affecting the national security of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, US Code Title 18, Sections 793, 794, and 798. The law prohibits its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person, as well as its use in any manner prejudicial to the safety or interest of the United States or for the benefit of any foreign government to the detriment of the United States.

It is to be seen only by US personnel especially indoctrinated and authorized to receive COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE information; its security must be maintained in accordance with COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE REGULATIONS.

No action is to be taken on any COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE which may be contained herein, regardless of the advantages to be gained, unless such action is first approved by the Director of Central Intelligence.

TOP SECRET TRINE

SC No. 10528/65

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Current Intelligence
30 December 1965

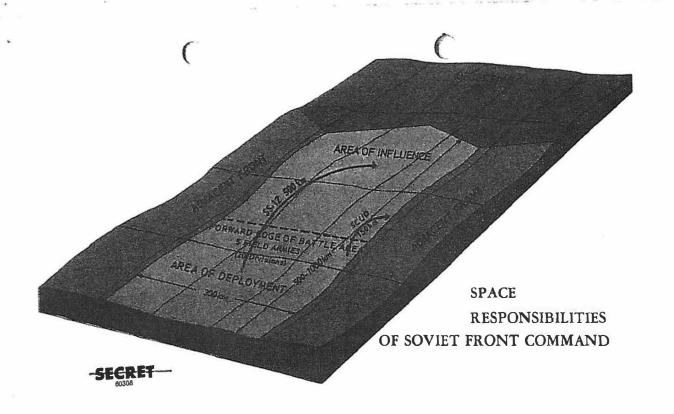
INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

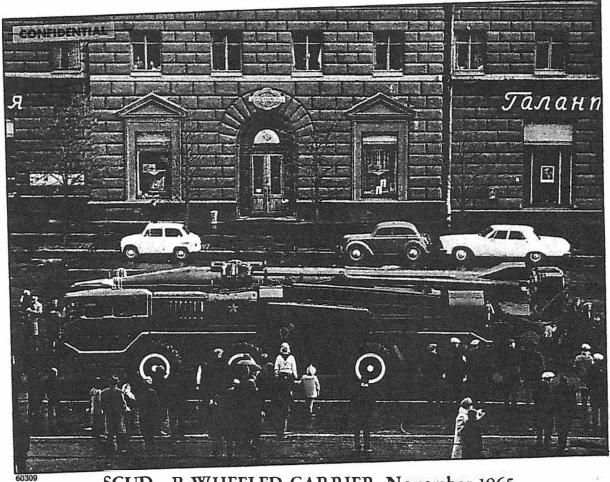
The SS-12

- 1. The Soviets have developed a 600-mile maximum range ballistic missile probably for support of Front-level operations. The missile--named SS-12 (formerly KY-2) by Western intelligence--has been test fired at Kapustin Yar 28 times since March 1964 and may currently be deployed. Crew training now is under way. Little is known about its characteristics, however. It is probably mobile, and available evidence suggests that it is a liquid-fuel, single-stage system with a nuclear payload capability. Test firings have been to ranges of 300-500 miles, the most recent on 15 December.
- 2. A mobile nuclear missile with the demonstrated range of the SS-12 would serve well in the role of a Front support weapon, supplementing the capabilities of tactical air units organic to a Front. Likely targets for the SS-12 would be major objectives—bridgeheads, beachheads, airfields, etc.,—major communications hubs, troop concentrations, and ports deep in the rear of the Front's area of influence.
- 3. A Front is the highest Soviet wartime level of operational command. A Front can include armies, separate divisions and regiments of the ground forces, its own air forces, and sometimes naval forces. Fronts, however, have no fixed organization and are formed on the basis of missions and situations. The closest approximation to a Front currently existing in the Soviet armed forces is the "group of forces" located in East Germany.

TOP SECRET TRINE

- 4. A Front organized for combat on a main axis in Central Europe probably would comprise about 20 divisions organized into five field armies, plus organic air and missile support units. Such a Front would operate in a zone of action involving a width of 300 kilometers (185 miles) and a deployment depth of 400 to 600 kilometers (250-375 miles) with an area of responsibility extending from 500 to 1,000 kilometers (350-650 miles) ahead of the forward edge of the battle area.
- 5. No information is available on the appearance of the SS-12. However, last November the Soviets displayed a new transporter-launcher for the 150-mile Scud tactical missile, one with wheels instead of the usual tank tracks. While the missile shown with this transporter in November was the standard liquid-fuel Scud B, the transporter appears capable of carrying a larger missile, possibly the SS-12 or a follow-on missile to the Scud.





SCUD - B WHEELED CARRIER, November 1965